THE DAILY REBEI

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## MORNING EDITION

WEDNESDAT MORNING, NOV. 25, 1864.

Sherman's Expedition-What will come

The New York Times (Abolition organ) bas no procise information. Its, speculations are so resolute and boisterous, was compelled are curious, entertaining and suggestive, if to bent a speedy retreat and give up the field not calculated to edify and enlighten. It even raises its "poetio" meditations to the height of assuming the probability of Sher-

devectator-Sherman. It however comes to the climax, by giving Grant the cradit of the proposed campaign and seats him on the

history should not tell a dieffrent tale, then all that has been written heretofore by historians with regard to the impediments to be now tuo late to speculate about the result. A raider will be successful or pit. But it may astonishing result, unprededented, indeed, in upon it.

the annals of warfare, if by mere audacity in clearness and precision, is very speedily made any, the least, variation, and as, furthermore, these

way, we are aware. It is no simple matter to assemble detached bodies of men in haste from various localities, embody, organize andmarch them to a common centre, where they march until he can be cut off. But the prize destroy their subsistence, burn their barns, and drive off their cattle, as patriotically recommended by their Representatives at Richmond. But it will be a far greater sac- by the party issuing, or his duly authorized reprerifice to a true patriot to leave this means of it, use all he can to facilitate his march over will be gained by him who prefers to await beive for his blind credualty.

We trust that such a record as this will never be written of the South, after her exerience of the last four years. We fervent- own notes, also, will be found a water mark, though y pray that history may never have to repord so shampful a chapter of her sons, who have justly wen so glorious a renown on so meny bloody battle fields.

We do not believe that such a history will aven be written. But turning to the other side of the picture, we believe that every man will rally in the path of the audacious raider and ere he reaches the seacoast, his bold invented by Braham, the originator of the celebrated lock. Some of these machines were imported hand will be reduced to the dimensions of that grand army which penetrated into Rusein, only to find itself baffled and defeated in every movement by the patriotic sacrifices of the inhabitants.

The most populous part of Georgia has to be passed, if Sherman should move towards Augusta, which seems to be the route chosen by him. South Carolina lies adjacent. Her reserves and militia are available at that point. Every post can send its détails, every county its militia. Even Charleston and Savannah can lend a portion of their garrisons for the emergency. And if need be, the army of Gen. Lee, now reinforced to its full complement, may be able to spare some of its hardy veterans to smirk and others with a scowl, poer out upon us smirk and others with a scowl, poer out upon us smirk and others with a scowl, poer out upon us

The elements were yesterday on a regular Irolic, and were as inconstant as a woman. The wind howled awhile furiously and then the rain took a hand; then the wind again claimed a hearing, and blew as though it would take roofs and chimnies, and finally to cap the climax, Old Bureas brought up his grand reserve and tried to get up a snow storm. "Old Sol", who had patiently submitted

to all of thase weather freaks up to this time, could not stand this attempt to get possession of his dominions, and when the effort was made to get up a snow storm in the very heart of his empire he burst into a loud laugh, and brushing the clouds, which had obscured his face away, blazed forth in all his magnificence and splendor, and showered his brill-struments exactly similar in shape to those empire. iant rays into the very midst of the myriads revels in the supposed expedition of Sherman of flying snow flakes. It was a grand and across the heart of the country to Charleston, unusual spectacle the bright sunshine and Savannah, Richmond or some other sea-port falling snow. The coatest was too unequal town, of whose name and locality the Times | to be long sustained, and the snow king. at

> From Smith & Barrow's Monthly Magazine. ] The Currency.

Start not, reader. It is no part of our intention height of assuming the probability of Sherman capturing Gen. Lee and his whole army
—a feat which Grant, Butler, Hunter. Seigel and Sheridan, with nearly 300,000 men, have been unable to accomplish, after wearing out an entire summer in most arduous efforts to effect it. It also indulges in the idea of the visible, tangible, palpable durrency—that cureffect it. It also indulges in the idea of the visible, tangible, palpable currency—that currency we have so ready to also and yet so eager to obtain—the little billets in blue and green and pick, ton through the instrumentality of the great furnished by the powers that be, said garnished, according to the requirements of executive art, with ships and santries, cotten baies and negroes, state iouses environed with forests and sages Gorgonia

It is of these that we would speak -- of the paper. First, looking down on the world, like a God.

It must be borne in mind that these are the malignant revellings of the New York a little to instruct. Mournfully evident it is, to be been the products of anything rather than artistic skill, and are, indeed, "if a man were to speak truly, but little better" than so many hideous notatial bortions, but in other and later evidences of indebtedness, a higher order of talent seems to have encountered by an insolent foe, in marching been, at last, recognized by the official gens, and through hostile territory, inhabited by spirited and high souled men, accustomed to further, for the monstresities formerly foisted upon freedom, is a myth and a delusion. It is us, there must, in addition to the sublime ignorance of our financiers, be some account made of few more days will reveal to us wheth. at first, forbade any use of the finer processes of art. Engraving on steel furnishes us with by far or the expedition of the naterious infantry the most accurate and beautiful results, but, unfortunately, steel is a stubborn thing to deal with, and lemands much time and patience before the sun-

a Federal General is permitted to travered available to the reproduction of any given design, plutes never wearout or grow dim, the immense one half of the Confederacy, without being and so it happened that, when the young Republic utility of the invention will at once be seem. It is needed the largest possible quantity of notes with by this process that all the fifty cont notes and which was read a first and second time and the least possible delay, lithography was the art plostage stamps we have are printed. Thus the referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

The Congress of the Confederate States of resorted to, and the exigencies of state prevailed thousands and tens of thousands of those notes seat-over the requirements of seathetics. I tered all over the Confederacy are the proline of Before proceeding further to speak of the way in spring of a certain little plate of steel, some two shich the government notes bonds, coupons, inches in breadth by five in length, and in he en-

which the government notes bonds, coupons, stamps, etc., are produced, it may not be unadvisable to say and lot the reader not shrink with a premonition can throw then selves in the path of the in-wading army, harrass him and delay his and wish to apeak of the substance of the meney is worth overcoming any such obstacle, and it is by no means an impossibility to surmount it. It is also requiring great sacrifices of the people in the line of his march to thought the people in the line of his march to the sacrifices of the people in the line of his march to the sacrifices of the people in the line of his march to the sacrifices of the people in the line of his march to the sacrifices in number, and require, first, that fine a line at the line of his march to the line of h the paper upos which the nose is printed should have a water mark; secondly, that the engraving should be executed by the very best available talont, and in the highest style of the art; and, third-ly, that each note should be numbered and signed

An England and throughout Europe the water subsistence to the vandal for who will seize mark is the precaution most relied on, the ornamentation of foreign notes being generally of the desolated fields and ruined hearthstones, and hand, complexity of design has been regarded as the surest safeguard, though neither here nor simplest character. In this country, on the other behind him. What patriot will hesitate to been ever wholly disregarded. By the mater mark the reader will understand an invention whereby pertain marks are made in the very substance of the paper, which marks are invisible except when the approach of the foe with cringing de- looked for in certain lights and positions, and not contributed of his substance to ruin his counbarns will be all the recompense he will re- mark, so jealously guarded, many wonderful stories are told, and one may be remembered, where a man's life depended upon the date of a bank note and the circumstantial evidence would have hanged him, had not the order mard, with unerring per-tainty, demonstrated his innocence. Upon our

> we will leave each reader to his own ingenuity to discover what the C. S. mark is. The third precaution against counterfeiting, to pais by the second for the time, is that each note shall be numbered and signed. The signature is generally difficult to imitate exactly, and as there is but one note of any given number ever issued, the government can hever be called upon to redeem whether it were better to write or print the signatures has leng been a mooted point, and is not even yet satisfactorily determined. In the North they are printed with the note (greenback;) with us they are almost exclusively written by hand; and in England it is understood that, by a curious compromise between the two methods that are are litten by miss between the two methods, they are written by

a machine for the purpose.

So much, then, for the water mark, the mamber-

spare some of its hardy veterans to strike so signal a blow as, the aunihilation of the robber band which dares to despise the martial spirit of the Confederacy, by marching through its centre, burning its towns, devastating its territory and rendering desolute in the continue that add greatly to their beauty will be accepted in the continue of culture that add greatly to their beauty will be accepted and the constitute on the other hand its other blots that constitute on the other hand its other blots that constitute on the other hand its other blots that constitute on the other hand its other blots that constitute on the other hand its other the bandy will be not carried as a stributable to the fact that the former has a stributable to the fact that the fact that the former has a stributable to the fact that the former has a stributable to the fact that the fact that the fact that

the first mention is made of the art (Ex. xxviii., 36,) where Moses is commanded to "make a plate of pure gold and engrave upon it like the engravings of a signet, Hollings to the Lord "and again in thirty fifth chapter, we read of Bezalesi, upon whom the spirit of the Lord descended to make all manner of graving in match.

etruments exactly similar in shape to those employed, for the same purpose, at the present day.

There is also in the British Museum an ancient Hindostance deed, written upon a plate of copper, and bearing date twenty years before the birth of Christ. From all this it will be seen that, even in the earliest days, the capabilities of the metal for one many seem to have stopped, and it is a melancholy satire on our vaunted quickness that, after having mastered all that was really difficult in the art of engraving, it should have been reserved for after ages to take an improcession from the nictal on some softer substance.

some softer substance.

The earliest engraving known to have been taken from a metal plate is one, said to be on steel, by Albert Durer, and hearing date 1510. This date is worthy of note, as exactly three hundred years of the first of the service of the servic engraving down to its renaissance in 1810, the difties incident to ic being such that copper was

almost altogether used in its stead.

Now, though the first proof impressions from copper plate are fully equal in beauty to those from steel, the copper, being so much softer, will, after a certain number of impressions are taken from it deteriorate, while after thousands are taken from a nor and Richard W. Walker, of Alabama, were pensed with on that day. Adopted.

Burrows, of the Baptist composition who have endeavored to cause the Sabbath to who have endeavored in their commands, and recommendately the commands and recommendately that all drills, reviews, etc., be dispensed with on that day. Adopted.

By Mr. Read, of Kentucky: A resolution the Committee on the Medical day it came from the burin. For this reason, it was that several efforts were made to everyone the difficulties existing in the way of steel engraving, and, at last, in 1810, a method was discovered, as we have stated, which is the one still in use, and sloes not seem susceptible of any further improvement.

This invention consists in the following process. pon a plate of soft steel-for singular as it may seem, esteemed reader, there is such a thing known in the acts as soft steel-there is engraved a note. supon, stam, vignette, or the like. This steel is then subjected to a hardening process and placed in a powerful transfer press, where a cylinder of and paper for the officers of the soft amount steel is rolled over it. Into the softer metal of this cylinder the hardlines and curves of to the Committee on Finance. the plate bite with great force and perfect accuracy leaving an exact or embossed foreimile, in reverse. upon it. This eylinder is then in turn, hardened and in that state relied upon a pize of soft smel, much larger then the original design. Here the same pressure is applied, with the result of leaving upon the plate several pac simile, of the original design, be permitted to remark that it will be a most demands much time and patience before the sun- Then another of plates pert of Gen. Joseph E. Johnston; touching to rank. Adopted. have been obtained. As these far simile, are so the operations of the army of Tennessee from tered all over the Confederacy are the prelife offgraving of which one of the Gret artists in the coun-try was engaged for three long, weary months. So all the postage stamps of various denominations, the twenty, and ten, and two cent ones spring respectively from steel engraved dies, hardly an inch and wish to apeak of the substance of the money square. Millions upon millions of these stamps itself, before touching on those arts whereby an have been issued, and yet those printed yesterday impress of value is given it. In all civilized counare as perfect in all their parts as the very first sent forth. If the reader will inspect any of them he will find the engraving of the atmost delicacy, and it may gratify his patriotic vahity, further, to know that no country, not even the beasted North, has as fine a postage stamp as the Confederate States.— Placed by their side, those of England, of France, of Canada, of the United States, all lose by com-

> The hundred dollar and fifty dollar notes are al-The hundred dollar and lifty dollar notes are also printed from steel plates, which, independent of the intrinsically finer workmanabip upon them, will account for their presenting a so much handsomer appearance than those of lesser denominations. As before stated, these steel plates never wear so as to become dim or blurred, though, after some thirty thousand impressions have been taken, it is generally the case that they are what is technically called "refreshed," that is, re entered with the steel cylinder.

> Before leaving the subject of steel engraving to preced to the subject of lithography, by which we receive the greater bulk of the currency, it may be of interest to state that, by means of the transfer press, we are enabled to obtain a part of any given design as well as the whole, and to combine therewith any other part of any other design, bringing them together in such a way at that no scrutiny can detect the points of union, and thus forming a new design, by a process

For by far the greater number of our notes we depend, as before stated, on lithography, an ari invented by a German named Sennefelder, at the depend, as before stated, on lithography, an ari invented by a German named Senuefelder, at the beginning of the present century. This, as its name imports, is simply the process of writing on stone, and then, by means of pressure, taking an impression therefrom upon paper. The stone used in this process is almost a pure carbonate of lime, and is found almost exclusively at the quarries of Solenhofen, a village of the vicinity of Munich, the capital of Bavaria. Its grain is a matter of the first importance, as for different fine styles of engraving different degrees of finess are requisite: thus for cravon drawings it can be comparatively rough, while for higher works in ink the finest texture is necessary. After the original invention of lithography it was further improved upon by the process of transfer-lithography, and it is by this process that our twenties, tens, fives, twos and ones are printed. The process by which this is done is as follows: The designs are first engraved upon steel plates: from these plates an impression is taken in transfer paper, the composition and preparation of this ink and paper being among the most recondite arcass of the lithographer, though we may state that the general idea of the operation is to have the ink take upon the paper, without striking through until a subsequent stage of the operation. This impression is then laid down, as it is termed, that is, spread upon a lithographic stone and, after cartain dampenings and the like pressed for This impression is then laid down, as it is termed, that is, spread upon a lithographic stone and, after certain dampenings and the like, pressed forcibly upon its surface. The ink then enters the open pores of the atone and, after a time, the paper is carefully stripped off and the surface of the stone washed. As the ink is largely composed of unstrained incredients, the water employed will not unctuous ingredients, the water employed will not affect it repulsion, you see, reader but sinks into the stone where the ink is not touched. Then, to the stone where the ink is not touched. Then, over the stone, so prepared, the printing ink is spread. Where the ink was before it adheres—attraction, you preceive—and where the water has possession it does not. Then does the stone the paper is placed and, after a certain degree of pressure—Voill's cost un fait accomplist behold the Treasury note ready to be dated, numbered, signed, paid out, reviled, sought after and legislated upon the stone of the st

SELMA, ALA., NOVEMBER 23, 1864.

reputation of the Pritish basis.

Thus we have gone through with all the forms of our currency, shown by what processes these forms have been eventuated, and, to recapitulate, explained how the hundreds, fifties, change nates, and stamps are engraved on, and printed from steel, and how the lesser notes, bonds, and compone, first engraved on steel, are afterwards taken there from by Transfer hithography. Had it been the case that all our issues could have been printed from ateel plates, engraved as they could have been, we cannot but think such a course would have heat, we cannot but think such a course would have heat the happeat effects upon the currency—for, for once, we will speak of it in the abstract.

A handsome and artistically engraved note bears upon its very face an indication of value—it is, as the most casual observer may preceive, the result of labor, and the metaphysics of political economy teach us that with the thought of labor we inevitably connect the idea of worth. In this

economy teach as that with the thought of labor we inevitably compact the idea of worth. In this way it would have been that the tery excellence of the workmanship would have produced a fine moral effect upon the popular mind, always so sensible to first impressions.

Again, impressions from steel plate cannot be multiplied with any very extraordinary rapidity, and with notes so printed, we could not have been overwhelmed with the immense yolume of currency that is the first decay of alless firsted were. The same difficulty of production which renders certain gems and metals precious would have operated in the same way, in a modified degree to prevent the depreciation of our notes, and it was sincerely to have been hoped that in the future the sad teachings of the past, in this regard, might not be wholly neglected or forgotten. Such does not, unhappuly, seem to have been the case, and to not, unhappile, seem to have been the case, and to all the absurdates of design which disfigured the old, we have superadded, in the notes of the new issue, a taward avatem of tinting, strongly suggestive of the cheap style of "popular" water coldend arms.

CONFEDERATE STATES CONGRESS.

Monday, Noy. 14 .- Prayer by Rev. Dr.

Mr. Garland, of Arkansas, introduced a bill to exempt from taxation on the pare of the Confederate Government, the articles purchased by the State of Arkansas, under cilitate the settlement of the claims of de-and by virtue of an act of the General As-ceased soldiers. Ordered to be printed, and could lie down. 1864, entitled "An act to provide cotton and wool cards and medicines for the families of soldiers, and paper for the families of soldiers, and paper for the officers of the State and counties, and for other purposes. Referred

Mr. Sparrow, of Louisiana, suggested to the committee that the bill be made general

following resolution, which was agreed to:

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That so much of the 26th section of the above recited act, approved February 15, 1862, as authorizes the payment of debts due to alien enemies in the bonds of the Confederate States the and the same is hereby repealed.

These have been paid lately in four per Mr. Barnwell, from the Committee on Fi-

nance reported the following bill, which was road three times and passed: A bill to be entitled an act to amend the third section of an act entitled "An act to organize forces to serve during the war,"

approved February 17, 1864. The Congress of the Confederate States of America do coact. That the bonds authorized to be issued by the Secretary of the Treasury to non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates, by the third section of the act entitled "An act to organize forces to serve during the war, approved February 17, 1864, shall be redeemable October 1, 1894, and the interest on the same payable semi-annually, on the first days of April and October in

Mr. Carnwell, from the same committee, reported the following bill, which was read three times passed : A bill entitle an act to authorize the Sec-

relary of the Treasury to exchange coupon

bonds for 7 30 Treasury notes. The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That the Secretary of the ble January 1, 1895, bearing six per cent. per annum, interest payable on the 1st day of January and July in each year, for freasury notes issued under authority of the third section of the act emitted "An act authorizing the issue of treasury notes approved the denomination of one hundred dollars all that can be done to meet the emergency each, payable six months after the ratification | that presses upon you. at the rate of two cents per day.

and Mr. Garland was elected. The President laid before the Secretary of the T. Sheumake, J. M. Smith, Geo. N. Lester. ter's hand in marriage and you are her equal to

Treasury, relative to the cotton bonds, to be considered in secret session; which, red to the secret calendar.

On motion of Mr. Hill, the report of the

superintendent of printing was referred to On motion of Mr. Baker, from the post of-

na, his colleague, Mr. Graham, was grented leave of absence for ten days. On motion of Mr. Hill, of Georgia, ten days leave of absence from the first day of the session, was granted to his colleague, Mr.

On motion of Mr. Orr, the Senate resolved into secret legislative session. After some time therein, the doors were opened, and, on motion of Mr. Orr, the Sen-

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. The House was called to order at the usu-

within the memory of men now living. The art of engraving on metals has been known and practiced from the remotest antique, even, as is supposed, in these ancient days before the children of Israel left the fleshpots of Egypt and began those wanderings recorded in the most ancient of all records. In that venerable Book, indeed, it is that the first mention is made of the art (Ex. Thus we have gone through with all the forms these cords. In that venerable Book, indeed, it is that the first mention is made of the art (Ex. Thus we have gone through with all the forms the first mention is made of the art (Ex. Thus we have gone through with all the forms these or Judiciary; Steels, of Missouri, on the Committee on the first mention is made of the art (Ex. Thus we have gone through with all the forms these or Judiciary; Steels, of Missouri, on the Committee on the first mention is made of the art (Ex. Thus we have gone through with all the forms these or Judiciary; Steels, of Missouri, on the Committee on the Committ Offices and Post Roads.

The roll being called by States, the follow: property informally taken or impressed. Re-

Also; A hill to admit the importation of the animal was twenty pages from him and cotton and woolen cards duty free. Refer- fired. The animal made a gigantic leap and

red to committee on Commerce. to bequire tuto the propriety of increasing but the young man did not even turn his the pay of officers below the grade of brigation that continued to fly dier-general. Adopted.

Also: A bill providing for the discharge knife between his teeth, and went up to the

the expediency of adopting a tax bill regula- friend in the moment of danger and added ting all taxes by ad resource system.— The son who shandows a father is more By Mr. Atkinson, of Georgia: A resolu-

Affairs to inquire and report what relief self up in his room, and ordered him to open should be granted bonded agriculturists who the door. have been placed in the army. Adopted. By Mr. Echols, of Georgia; A resolution

Watson of Mississippi James M. Baker, of be observed in their commands, and recom- he also took one himself.

instructing the Committee on the Medical partment to inquire into the condition of sign to his son to do the same. the military prison in this city. Adopted. By Mr. Perkins, Louisiana: A bill to fa- was doing, set to work. At the cod of two littate the settlement of the claims of de- hours they had duy a bole in which a man made the special order for Monday next.

By Mr. Welsh, of Mississippi: That the Committee of Ways and Means be instructed to inquire into the expediency of making the cortificates given by bonded quartermasters, and accounts stated by other purchasing agents of the Government, redeemable in payment in taxes, and they report by bill or

By Mr. Miles, of South Carolina: A reso-Mr. Orr, of South Carolina, introduced the lution instructing the Committee on Military Resolved. That the President be requested Affairs to inquire into the expediency of supplying all commissioned officers with uni-Then another blank plate is inserted and rolled to communicate to the Senate the official reforms and equipments and insigniz according father laid him in alle grave, covered him

Military Affairs.

By Mr. Foote, of Tennessee: A joint reso. ness. The lution of thanks to Gen. Forcest and the of. sentence: ficers and men of his command. Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs. Also, a resolution declaring, it expedient

prices. Referred to Committee on Military father. Also, a resolution that it is expedient that the Finance Committee should, as soon as tranquility, and was immediately set at lib-

the Secretary of Treasury. Mr. Foote took occasion to commend the views of the Secretary, and said that his plans should if practicable be adopted, that ie might alone be responsible for the management of the finances. On his motion the resolution was referred to the Committee on

Ways and Means. By Mr. Clusky, of Tennesse: A bill to nend the act to issue fobacco to the army. Referred to Committee on Quartermaster and

bill to secure a better preparation at the food in hospitals of the sick and wounded. Adopt-

Several memerials and bills of a private On motion of Mr. Russel, of Virginia, the House want into secret session.

Colombus Enquirer:

TO THE GOOD PROPIR OF GEORGIA. RICHMOND, Nov. 19 .- We have had a speci Comference with President Davis and the Solvetary of War, and are able to assure April 17, 1862; said treasury notes being of you that they have done and are still doing

of a treaty of peace between the Confederate | Let every map fly to arms! Remove ne-States and the United States bearing interest grocs, horses, cattle and provisions away from Sherman's army, and burn what you On motion of Mr. Baker, of Florids, the cannot carry. Burn all bridges and block Senate proceeded to fill a vacancy in the up the roads in his routs. Assail the invader Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, in front, flank and rear, by night and by day. Let him have no rest!

THE RAIDERS .- The raiders arrived at Brook-

On motion of Mr. Sparrow, was transferhaven on Friday morning at 6 cclock, and after destroying a row of buildings on the cast side of the
stroying a row of buildings on the cast side of the
reported back the report of the attorney genBrookhaven on the Liberty road. They took of eral, with a recommendation that it he print- with them Mr. Harrey, telegraph operator at Brook-

The midle party which left Baton Rouge, we learn, did not exceed one thousand men. They surised General Hodge's command at Liberty, and belied themselves to things generally. The General escaped capture, but all of his staff, except fice committee, the report of the costmaster capt. Herndon, commissary, were gobbled. A sceneral was ordered to be printed.

On motton of Mr. Dortch, of North Carolibridge on Amise river, below Liberty, were captual, his colleague, Mr. Graham, was granted tured; and two other guns of the battery, which had been sent to Prockhaven, it is thought, fell nto the hands of the enemy. Gen. Hodge is cer-ainly doing a very poor business when he allows a handful of Yankees to raid with impunity through

We are gratified to learn that the railroad is uninjured. The train will go down as usual this morning.-Jackson News, 2004.

GAMBLING IN BLOOD -The Richmond Examiner To him war is analogous to the game of fare .--

Persons who have seen him playing at the latter game say his rule is to light a cigar, select two or three cards and put down his money on them, no matter whether they win or lose, until his last cent munication from the President, enclosing information asked for by Congress, relative to the operation of the law for the tax in kind. Referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, another communication, enclosing additional official reports of military operations. Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

The Speaker announced the following additional appointments on Standing Committees and he will soon sacrifice his last man as readily as he has done his last cent a thousand times at fare.

Means.

The Speaker announced the following additional appointments on Standing Committees and he will soon sacrifice his last man as readily as he has done his last cent a thousand times at fare. What commisseration does he feel for the myriads of wretehed privates under his command. It he not the great Lieutenant General command ing all the arrhies of the United States, and must be not be great Lieutenant General command. munication from the President, enclosing in-

an Cossack, fifty years of age. Elections : Vest and Wilkes, of Missouri, on who had already killed thirty-nine bears, Committee on Judiciary; Steele, of Misson- went out to kill the firtieth, accompanied by ri, on Committee of Foreign. Affairs. Con- his son a young man of twenty, and armed roy, of Missouri, on the Committee on with his rifle instead of a knife. He had Quartermaster and Commissary Departments | taken these precautions because the forcieth and Military Transportation: Clusky, of bear is generally supposed to be fatal to the l'ennessee, on the Committee on Naval Af- sportsman, and avenges his nine and thirty fairs : Hatcher, of Missouri, on Committee brethren. The reason for this is very simon Ordnance ; Wilkes, of Missouri, on Post pic, the sportsman believing the myth misses is bear, but the bear does not miss him .-Well, then, the Cossack set out with his son, g Bills, Resolutions, etc., was presented but instead of finding a bear, they came By Mr Dickinson, of Alabama: Bill to pro- scross a magnificent loopard. The young mend an act providing payment for certain man, who had obver before seen so formidable an animal, was terrified, and when ferred to committee on Ways and Means. | the loopard attacked his father, instead of as-Also: A bill to regulate the pay of Route sisting him, he ran away. The Cossack with the cooleges of an old hunter waited till

By Mr Shewmake, of Georgia: A resolution The Coseack turned to his son to see if, on natructing the committee on Military Affairs the sound of firing, he would not come back that the volume man did not even turn his it the young man did not even turn his. Marmadeke is a large, fine looking man, of mid-dle age, pleasing address and proposessing appearance. Then the Cossack releaded his gun, put his ance. Cabell (pronounced Ca-bell) is somewhat but the young men did not even turn his bead, but continued to fly

soldiers in certain cases. Referred to Mili. animal. He took off the skin, and, went ome very thoughtful. His moditations were Also: A resolution instructing the Com- grave: he was asking himself what punish-mittee on Ways and Means to inquire into ment the coward deserved who quitted his

than a coward - he is a train r. When he reached home he had quite decition instructing the Committee on Military | ded. He went to his son, who had shut him-

The young man obeyed, and fell at his

But the father without giving any reas of ordered him to take a pick and follow him; He led his son a quarter of a verst from the house, and by traced on the ground a

space six feet long by three wide; then he began breaking up the ground, making a The young man, who had no idea what he

"That is well," said the father, rising "now say thy prayer." The young man began to understand. Yet

there was such decision in the acc at with which the words were pronounced that he the Administration. The election in the only is attempted no resistance.

The election in the only is attempted no resistance.

The election in the only is attempted no resistance. He fell on his knees and prayed.

The father granted him time to say his prayer; then be measured the distance from aich he had fired on the leapard, aimed at his son, and ledged a ball in his head, just at the spot where he had struck the animal. The young man fell stone dead. The sylvania coldiers at Atlanta;

with earth, then, dressing himself in his Sun- Lincoln Also, a bill to provide for the apraisment day clothes went and told the judge all that of, and payment for, horses lost by the cas. had occurred. He was sent to prison and Lincole, ualties of way. Referred to the Committee on ordered to await the judgment of the Governor-general. He obeyed with perfect calmness. Thatiorernor ordered the following

"For three days and nights the father will hold on his knees I wan's head separated from the body: I . dies or goes mad, it will be the judgment of Heaven. If the surto establish a general maximum of prices of vives it, he will have judged, not according agricultural products, but that the families of soldiers should be supplied at government | to the wrath of man, but the conscience of a

The judgment was made known to the old Cossack, who performed the task with perfect posible, reper a bill on, the subject of the erty. He reached the age of eighty killed rurrency, and that said bill should harmon his fortieth bear without any misadrenture. ze with the views and plans advanced by and after that a great number of others. He died in 1851, without critering the slightest !

> Beliable News from up the Boad. om the Augusta Chron. 4 Sep., 13th.)

A gentleman who arrived in Thursday evening rom Stone Mountain reports that the ranker column moving down the Georgia Railroad, divided at Decatur, one half going down the Covington road and the other the Bookbridge road. At Stone Mountain they burned all the unocupied Referred to Committee on Quartermaster and Commisary Departments.

Also a resolution instructing the Committee on the Medical Department to report a bill to secure a better preparation whithe food

This gentleman says that the view from the summit of Ston. Mountain, of the conflagration of Atlanta was awful beyond description. The Gate City was "no ocean of flame" as the hery waves rose and fell throughout its whole extent

Passengers on the Georgia Railroad last night reported that about one hundred Federal cavalry made their appearance at Social Circle on Thursday, and burned the callroad platform. It is not Their infantry enganned at or near Old Sheffields on Wednesday night, and from their movements it is thought they are on route to Estonton.

It is also repuried that they have burned Mon-bicella and Hillshore, which if true, indicates clearly that they design tapping the Central Rail-road at Gordon, or assis other point. The passenger train on the Goorgia Road yes erday, only came from Union Point

William Baker, the Young Patriot.

A VERRIEGE MINARCE, ST AUTERUS WARD,

The following "shirt and sweet" romance in we chapters, points a mural sud adorus a thrilling tale which will not be lost upon our Gavernent contractors and others who desire to contract an alliance with a matter of money,

ealth and social position. rigty years, and the person whom he addressed was a fine looking young man of twenty-five. of With a rad aspect the young man withdrew from

Sig months later the young man stood in the resence of the haughty old man. "What! you here again!" augrily oried the ald

"Ay, old man." promity exclaimed William Ba-ker, "I am here your daughter's equal and phurs!" The old man's lips curied with score. A deri-sive amile lit up his cold features; when, easting riclently upon the marble contra-table an enormous roll of groenbacks, William Baker crist-

more. Listen, old man! You spurned me from your door. But I did not despair. I secured a atract for furnishing the army with Beef!" "Yes, yes!" eagerly exclaimed the old man.
"And I bought up all the old disabled cavalry erses that I could find."

"I see, I see !" cried the old man. " And good beef they make, too !" "They do! and the profits are immense." "I should say to !"

"And now, sir, I claim your daughter's fair

eye! Throughout all this, have you been loyal? "To the core!" cried William Baker. "And," continued the old man, in a roice busky with emotion, "are you in fayor of a vigorous

"Then, boy, take her! Maria, child, come hith-er. Your William claims thee! Be happy, my children! and whatever our lot in life may be, let us all support the Government?"

[The scene of this remance is located in the Lin-cole dominion, which may be a mistake, as it would apply so well a little further South.]

The Federal authorities have forwarded to the Confederates a complete list of all the rebel prisoners now in their bands, and blank books have been forwarded to the South to receive the names of all the Union

Captive Rebel Officers, We clip the fellowing from the St. Louis Dam-

erat of the 5d lest Yesterday afternant a steamer arriged from Mer-mann, bringing seven robel officers and diffractive privates, captured among Sterling Price's "deler-erers." The privates were lent supported to fire-tion, having had no rations for two days, while the

afficers were jaken to one of the best lecters in the city and feasted like lurds. The names of these raptive rebel officers, as registered at Sarbum's, are raptive rebel officers, as registered at Starton L. dr. J. Marmadche, major-general C. S. A.; W. L. Cabell, brigadist general; W. F. Simmon, colonel; X. L. Jeffers, colonel; John Waddell, colonel; Surgenb C. H. Smith.

These officers came in charge of Col. Nelson Cole. Chief f Artitlery, United States Army, and were and guarded, but gave their parole of honor mut to escape. The first thing date by them after regis-tering their names, was to call for anyper. Many days have passed since they partonk of such a supper ar they obtained fast night at Barnum's, and it may wall be supposed that they crazied a vacuum in Fogg's larder. Genume coffee had a furnish aste to their palates, while burkwheat cakes, with butter and golden excup, vanished upon their attack almost as fast as old Pap's invincible bost before

older, with gray whiskers and a loss communiting presence. The others are ordinary looking from and of my great force in the field or obswhere-Their leaste Price may be great, but in the Union army there would be possidered of small con-

These officers will be forwarded to day to Johnapply Island. They came here in charge of Colonel ale, and Col. Dair, the propost marshal general, had nothing to do with them-if they had been turned over to him, they would have alone in tiers for instead of Barnum's. gap

Affairs in Tennessee. A despiteb to the Times, dated Nacistics, No. ember 18th, earn.

Since my last, East Tenresore all ges have been received of a higo interesting mature. General Gillon has utterly routed the enemy, drawing him in great confusion 44 miles. His advance is 20 miles. The cubels are at Bristol, and are being

strengthened by Virginia militia.

The East Tennesses Joyalists reseive greeningles for everything taken by our army. All the published reports concerning the desiran-tion of Government property on land at Johnson-ville are greatly enggerated. The town is still in our possession, and is strongly parrismed. No ap-

entinue are entertained in regard to its safere; The destruction of Government and private profitly on the river is complete, and involves immoran The election in Tennassee is unanimous for Ide-celn. Hen. Thomas Nelson comes out agains for

sives 29 rates. Several Tennesco regiments from this county gave a unanimous water for Lincoln. The New York city regiments noted the Union Sick-et enantmously. Soldiers from other States world. to an average about eighteen for Lincoln to one

The following is the vote of the (th) and Penu-THRESTANDA TRIBUTA 1,273 | McChillan HERD TE HUTS.

916 | McClellan. Our entire railroad and telegraph tions are complete and socure. Hood's egart whereabouts are belown by the au berities. The Federal movements will be devel

sped at the proper time she apticipated success a which will electrify the nation. A furious storm may ray I here during the last eight days. The Tennessee and Combuttant towers

SHERIDAN'S WORE IN ROCKINGHOU.-A. sens of Rockingham county, Virginia, appointel to ascertain the amount of property dectroyed to that county by the yankees, have

returned the following list: Dwelling houses burned, 30; barns-burned 450; mills burned, 21; fencing destroyed, 100 miles; bushels of wheat destroyed, 100 .. 000; bushels of corn destroyed, 50,000; tons of hay destroyed, 6,232; cattle carried of 1. 50; horses carried of, 1,750; sheep carried off, 4,200; hogs carried off, 3,350; factories

burned, 3; furnaces burned, L. In addition to which, there was an immense amount of farming utensils of every description destroyed, many of them of great value, such as McCormick's reapers; thrashing machines; also, bousehold and kitchen furniture. money, bonds, plate, &c., &c. The whole loss being estimated at the snormous sum of twenty-fire million five hundred thousand dollars in Confederate priors.

A Discovery Mane. -Commenting on the speech of President Davis at Augusta, the Herald says To accuse the citizens of Augusta, Davis says Once we had so arms, and could receive no wildies but those who come to us armed, now we have arms for all, and are because men to bear them. But and the August Property and this, as much at all pibling else, may account for the desparate afformed Davis to turn back the army of Sherman from the beart of Georgia.

Richmond, Nov. 4, 1944

It being dreided that four per cent, bonds and ertificates, and the bonds issued, are receivable in parment of thinks on coin money held abroad, bills of exchange and foreign erodits persons who have paid these tores in new issue are entitled to rs, of the potes.

The Treasury, Assistant Treasurery and Pay Depositation, who have received the deposits of Tax Collectors, are authorized, in such ruses, to refined the notes, and to receive in hou thereof an equal amount of four per cent, certificates, or bonds, upon the demand of the State Tax Collect, or. And the honds or certificates to be sachanged shall be endorsed as follows: "I certify that m \_\_\_\_ in her of so much tax errotmously lected from him in currency of the new issue. and that the same has been exchanged for cele in one, to reimburse bim ; and signed by the State

G. A. Teavents, Secty of the Treasury

HEADQUES MILITARY POST. Selma, Ala., Nov. 2nd. 1884.

Selma, Ala., Nov. 2nd. 1884.

NOTICE is hereby given to retired Soldstera, whose discriptive lists are on the in this office, that the funds for the payment of the same, are now in the hance of Capt. Graham, Post Quartermaster, and they are requested to call at this office for the money due them, before the less of December.

CHAS. W. GRAVES.

MONK, EDWARDS & CO., ATHOLESALE AND COMMISSION MER Plorence Hotel, bare on consignment and for sale 15 Hhds New Orleans Sugar; 8 Sacks Rio Coffee, to arrive;

mperial Tes; Flour, Bacco and Lard; Whisky by the Barrel; laids and Homespuns Potatoes, Tobaco ones and Powder. Also, a choice Family of Negross.

RESURRECTED!! WE are now opening a large and desirable stock of gentlemen's west in the Pease building opposite the Lanier Rouse, on Malberry street, Macon, Ga., where we will be pleased to see our old customers and friends, or anybody else wanting anything needed by citizens or soldiers in the elethes line, either by suit, garb or place.

Macon, Sept. 17-20° JOHN OHLY & CO.

To employ ten good JOUNEYMEN TAILORS,
Permanent employment will be given to good
workmen. JOHN ORLY & CO. Morra, Sept. 17-W